

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

February 27, 1970

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Enclosed are two advance copies of the March, 1970, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. I thought you might like to see the splendid article, beginning on page 12, entitled "Security at Scouting Jamborees," by Mr. L. Clark Hand, Superintendent, Idaho State Police, Boise, Idaho.

As a cooperative service to local and state law enforcement agencies, the FBI distributes the Bulletin, without charge, and we solicit manuscripts from police officials and other authorities on matters of interest to officers throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-33 62-103617-8

19 FEB 27 1970

Enclosures (2)

- R/RD
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Relations with Senator Church (D-Idaho) have been generally friendly. This letter is in compliance with a suggestion approved in M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 12-18-67 that each month two copies of the Bulletin be sent to friendly Congressmen whose districts or states cover localities of by-line articles published.

CBF:bhm

(8)

3/21/70
57 MAR 9 1970
MAIL ROOM TYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

✓ Mr. Tolson ✓
✓ Mr. Sullivan ✓
✓ Mr. Mohr ✓
✓ Mr. Felt ✓
✓ Mr. Callahan ✓
✓ Mr. Casper ✓
✓ Mr. Conrad ✓
✓ Mr. Gale ✓
✓ Mr. Rosen ✓
✓ Mr. Tavel ✓
✓ Mr. Walters ✓
✓ Mr. Seyars ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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16

United States Senate

December 11, 1970

Respectfully referred to:

Congressional Liaison
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Frank Church

U.S.S.

EX-PROC.

37 DEC 14 1970

62-103617-
NOT RECORDED

121 DEC 21 1970

17 DEC 15 1970

ATTACHMENT

add resl
FMG:jmb
12-16-70

6 CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-460495-510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

December 16, 1970

62-103617

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have received your communication of December 11th regarding [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

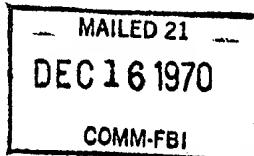
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-4495-510

With respect to your constituent's request, I am enclosing a copy of my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on November 19, 1970, where on page 21 information is set forth pertinent to his inquiry. You may be assured that my testimony was based on factual information. Results of our continuing investigation in this matter are regularly furnished to the Department of Justice which has the responsibility for determining whether, and when, prosecutive action is undertaken.

In accordance with your request, your enclosure is herewith returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
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Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Liquor _____
Oval _____

Enclosures (2)
1971 Supplemental Appropriation

1 - Butte - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Our files disclose limited but friendly relations with Senator Church (D-Idaho). [redacted] is not identifiable in our files.

FMG:jmb (5)

359
31 DEC 24 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

RA J
August 30, 1971

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I am enclosing two advance copies of the September, 1971, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as I thought you might be interested in the article, beginning on page three, entitled "An Aircraft Enforcement Test Program," by Captain Ervin T. Dunn,

Idaho State Police, Boise, Idaho.

AUG 30 1971

FBI

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Mohr EX-100
1 - Mr. Bishop

62-103617-9

19 AUG 31 1971

Tolson _____
Felt _____
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Casper _____
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Tavel _____
Walters _____
Sovars _____
Room _____

NOTE: We have had numerous official contacts with Senator Church (D-Idaho) over the years. This letter is in compliance with a suggestion approved in M. A. Jones to Bishop memorandum dated 12-18-67 that each month two copies of the Bulletin be sent to friendly Congressmen whose districts or states cover localities of by-line articles by authors in law enforcement.

54 SEP 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PARK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 27, 92D CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 23, 1971

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the current issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, which contains the article by Captain Dunn of the Idaho State Police on Idaho's experimental program involving use of aircraft to enforce highway laws.

This experiment merits praise, and I am pleased that my state is taking the lead in this field. I thought the article should be more widely distributed, and so I inserted it in the Congressional Record. I have enclosed a copy of the pertinent tear sheets for your information.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Frank Church

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DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

Enclosure

2 ENCL

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

(D-Idaho)
act needed
REC 25
14-962-10367-
28
TO SEP 24 1971

CORRESPONDENCE

5 OCT 5 1971

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EXP. PROC. 34
SEP 24 1971

35

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FRESH FISH FOR ALASKA

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1971

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, while the fishing industry is one of the most important segments of the Alaskan economy, many Alaskans find fresh fish products unavailable in their local markets. Most fish caught in Alaska and available for distribution in the State are first shipped to the "lower 48" for processing. Needless to say, this is an unnecessary expense to the Alaskan consumer and an unfair practice to those Alaskans who enjoy fresh fish.

Recently, John Wiese, writer for one of Alaska's most distinguished newspapers, the Anchorage Daily News, wrote an interesting article regarding the problem of making fresh fish available to Alaskans. At this time, I would like to include into the RECORD the article Mr. Wiese wrote.

The article follows:

FRESH FISH FOR ALASKA

(By John Wiese)

A gripe that has persisted for fully half a century has been the unavailability of fish products for local retail distribution unless they had been first shipped to the lower 48 after being processed from stocks caught in Alaska waters.

A program instituted in Anchorage by the Whitney-Fidalgo people promises to substantially reduce some of the adverse effects of this situation.

In the past, with rare exception, items like canned salmon or crab meat or clams that grocers have stocked for urban Alaskan customers could not be obtained by the store keepers directly from plants where the products had been packed. This has been especially true with "name brands."

These items had to be ordered by the retailers through their established wholesale suppliers who shipped them north through Seattle. Obviously, convenience and cost suffered adversely.

Several reasons were always offered for this practice.

Processing plants in Alaska were not adequately equipped to make the relatively small sales represented in local consumption requirements.

Products are required to go through quality-control inspection procedures and these are arranged only in Seattle or Astoria or San Francisco or Bellingham. Changing this would cause undue costs.

Labeling or repackaging or otherwise finalizing the fish products was almost never done at the Alaskan plants so the trip outside is mandatory before they can be available for retail sales.

Whitney-Fidalgo has started an Alaska distribution facility in Anchorage that changes things. They are even warehousing a total of 3,000 cases of various types of canned salmon in Anchorage to be distributed to retailers and institutions in the state, according to Tom Doyle, superintendent of the firm's freezer and cold storage plant here.

The plan calls for a year-round operation from this plant which is located near Anchorage International Airport.

In addition to the canned products, fresh and frozen fish products are also to be

stocked. Some items are to be especially processed here for intrastate trade.

An instance of this is king and Dungeness crab. The firm has been bringing crab in from receiving points (chiefly Homer at present) and processing it here to accommodate a fresh-never-frozen requirement on a sustaining basis and, at the same time, preparing some of it for later sales by freezing it in both household and institutional packaging.

Stocks have also been arranged so that fresh halibut, sablefish and salmon is on hand locally with frozen products available when the fresh items are out of season.

A unique feature of this venture is an offering of filets and other prepared forms of ground fishes such as red snapper, ocean perch, sea bass, etc. that are being purchased from fishermen augmenting their otherwise-normal salmon fishing operations in places like Homer, Seward and Kodiak.

When these items have been offered in retail outlets heretofore they have been products brought here from Seattle, usually fresh-frozen. And some of them are actually stocks that were originally taken from coastal waters of the state.

This local filleting operation is on a pioneering basis and is contingent on the dual conditions of fishermen's persistence and successes as well as developing acceptable skills in the plant's crew of fish butchers and filers. But if it succeeds technologically it should be a real boon for the local marketplace and consumers.

A major prospective user of this source of fish stocks is the military complex in Alaska. Included in the promotion is an effort to furnish the fish needs for both the military messhalls and the retail counters (PX) that provide foodstuffs for military families. Most of the fish products are now supplied from out of state.

Doyle reports that the Whitney-Fidalgo volume of business being handled at the present time is near the 6,000-pound-a-week level. And it has been in operation for less than two months.

The motivation for this innovation was admittedly no exclusively an altruistic desire to correct a chronic inequity by providing Alaska's non-fishing community with fresher and (hopefully) less costly products from their neighboring seas.

The major reason for the operation is strictly economic.

Whitney-Fidalgo operates two plants in Anchorage which is in a district that is not much of a fish source for industrial purposes. One of these plants is the cold storage plant and the other is the salmon cannery on Ship Creek flats that is usually termed the "Emard cannery" by old-timers.

These operations work with raw material that is hauled great distances, compared to the otherwise-normal processing stocks of fish factories. Some of their salmon was hauled all the way from Kotzebue in the Arctic (by air yet!) and some of their raw stocks come from as far east as Yakutat and as far west as Kodiak and Naknek.

Whitney-Fidalgo executives have said that they are convinced that the future is certain to witness the development of airlifted fish products—especially the more valuable varieties like some of the salmon species and shellfishes—and they are determined to be a part of such developments.

This means that they must operate, as economically as possible, on a year-round basis and must put together a technically efficient staff and labor force that can handle the stuff they hope to trade in.

These requirements obviously should also be able to provide the necessary skills to produce and handle the fish needs of Alaska without exposing the products to a needless round trip to Seattle.

NEW IDAHO HIGHWAY ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 21, 1971

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the current issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contains an article by Capt. Ervin T. Dunn, of the Idaho State Police, in Boise, describing a new system developed by his agency to help enforce highway speeding laws by use of aircraft.

Captain Dunn writes:

In our program, we attempted to reduce violations where they were known to be excessive and, at the same time, to make it possible to measure the reduction for evaluation purposes. We developed some new methods that could make the use of aircraft in speed control programs much more practical and effective.

I am highly pleased that my own State has taken the lead in finding new ways to reduce measurably the incidence of excessive speed on our highways, which is a prime cause of traffic fatalities.

I ask unanimous consent that Captain Dunn's article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AN AIRCRAFT ENFORCEMENT TEST PROGRAM

(By Capt. Ervin T. Dunn)

Aircraft enforcement of speed regulations is not a new technique; it has been used and is still being used by many States. Even though the procedures from State to State vary to some degree, in a broad general sense they are quite similar.

These programs use various types of aircraft, different lengths of measured distances for determining speeds, and many methods of planning when and where the planes are to be used. There are numerous and varied markings on the highways for pilots to use in making their calculations and for the motoring public to see. Most of them have a decided psychological effect on the motorist.

In our program we attempted to reduce violations where they were known to be excessive and, at the same time, make it possible to measure the reduction for evaluation purposes. We developed some new methods that could make the use of aircraft in speed control programs much more practical and effective.

Our project was conceived on November 2, 1970, but, because of pilot difficulties and pilot training, it was December 8 before speed enforcement on the selected area began. Two months was the period of time allocated to the program; a short time as tests go, but we hoped this period would give the same picture as if it had been set up several months, or even a year. The program was to test whether aircraft patrol would reduce the number of accidents and fatalities on a given stretch of road; in this particular case, 150 miles made up of 82 miles of 70 m.p.h. divided interstate, 20 miles of 2-lane 70 m.p.h. road, and 48 miles of 2-lane 60 m.p.h. road. One hundred fifty miles is a long distance, of course, to patrol with one piece of equipment in hopes of influencing the behavior of drivers and, at the same time,

measuring the effect within a 2-month period.

The program began with two main assumptions that seemed reasonable and valid. First, the bulk of serious accidents and fatalities are caused by speed, which almost always ranks first on "accident causes" lists. Second, data collected on fatalities over a specific stretch of road can be misleading because one accident can produce several fatalities and render the information practically useless or, at least, difficult to understand as far as control of fatal accidents over the given distance is concerned.

Further, we also knew that any data collected on accidents or accident rate for the test span of roadway could be adversely affected because this was the time of year when slick roads and sudden storms could bring a rash of accidents that would not be indicative of normal accident rates.

PRESSING NEED

Our need to have the information by a certain date was the reason the program was put into effect in the late fall and winter, but we were reasonably certain there would be enough clear days and clear highways to finish the survey. The program was designed to cover 60 days with approximately 44 days of flight time. However, because of inclement weather, the 44 days were reduced to 27 days in the air. On several of these days flight time was reduced by more than half, and it was impossible to cover all of the 150 miles of selected highway on those days. We checked all 150 miles only 14 times during the program.

Since the fatality rate and the accident rate would require such a long period before either would or could show a reasonable response to the aircraft enforcement program, a plan was adopted to control the speed violation rate which included measuring this rate from time to time to make certain of the desired results. We felt the control of the violation rate would eventually control the accident and fatality rates because both seemed to be directly related to the violation rate.

Vital parts of the survey, we feel, were the system used to measure the size of the problem before the aircraft was employed and the system used to measure the effect of the aircraft on that problem, from time to time, to determine if the program was doing the job of reducing the violation rate, and to what degree. This was done with a speed computer system the author designed and copyrighted. This computer system makes it possible to place the survey car from three-eighths to one-half mile away from any highway and instantly and accurately compute the speeds of vehicles seen traveling on that highway from that vantage point.

The advantages to this system are that speed surveys can be taken without the motorist's being aware that his speed is being computed, and his speed is not influenced by cars or equipment on the right-of-way, which does have a deterrent effect on getting accurate figures for speeds.

One feature of the program was the method of selecting cars to be checked. The speed of the driver was not necessarily considered for putting him in the survey or leaving him out. The chief requisite had to be that he was free to travel at any speed he might choose. In other words, it would not be beyond belief to visualize 100 cars strung out behind a truck they could not pass, and the result would be a 100-car survey with no violators of the posted speed. Large trucks were also eliminated from the survey because we felt aircraft would have little or no effect upon their speeds, and most of them were not free to travel at any speed they chose, being restricted by company policies, tachometers, and revolutions-per-minute recommendations for equipment. Loads,

themselves, would be restrictive to some degree. If a motorist was free to travel at any speed he might choose, he was entered in the survey. If not, he was left out.

100-CAR SEGMENTS

Almost all of the tests were based on 100-car segments because it was learned that 100 cars passing a given point on the highway would be indicative of how all traffic by that point for the balance of the day would proceed. Two studies were run for a 24-hour period to give a clearer picture of driving behavior at different hours of a day, but they merely bore out that a 100-car test would give a good cross section of what could be expected of the traffic.

The No. 1 survey, prior to putting the aircraft in the air on speed enforcement, was actually five separate surveys of the 150-mile selected stretch and was done to give a picture of the violation rate on the stretch under normal conditions. Most of the figures shown as violations in the surveys (see chart) represent speeds of 1, 2, 3, and up to 10 m.p.h. above the posted speeds. Speeds of 80 to 90 m.p.h. represented approximately 10 percent of the violations, and there were speeds of well above 100 m.p.h. (a little over one-half of 1 percent) on the freeway sections of the test area. Excessive rain at one position prevented the collection of any conclusive data.

SECOND SURVEY

The No. 2 survey was also five separate surveys and was taken after the program had been put into effect. One plane had flown the area for a total of about 60 hours and had assisted ground crews in making 87 arrests for speeding and in issuing 30 warning cards. The violation rates during this survey are shown in the chart. Milepost 162 on this survey represents the one that had previously been rained out. There are a noticeable reduction in the violation rates at three sites and an increase at Milepost 109.9 which was shocking to the survey crew. We later discovered that this was a patrol area posted 60 m.p.h. and bound on each end by a 70 m.p.h. posting. Drivers were coming off a 70 m.p.h. freeway, going through a small town, then right out into the 60 m.p.h. zone. In all probability, a reevaluation of the 60 m.p.h. posting will be seriously considered.

An aircraft enforcement program could well be a means of pointing out needs for speed posting reevaluations from time to time.

EVALUATION

A second evaluation of the aircraft program was made at the close of the flight program (completed after 141 hours flight time). At that time, the violation rates were taken again at four of the five selected locations, and most showed the movement of the extremely high speeder downward into speeds within our tolerance areas. We were again unable to make a survey at Milepost 162 because the road was broken up and repair crews were in the area. Milepost 109.9 continued to show increases in some of the high speeds. There were, however, excellent enforcement results on each flight, with many arrests made in the 90 to 100 m.p.h. range. There were approximately 140 arrests made altogether during the program with almost all violations for 85 m.p.h. or more. In addition, there were 40 warning cards issued for speeds above 75 m.p.h.

DOUBLE USE

Another interesting part of the Idaho Aircraft Enforcement Test System is that the same computer system used to make the initial survey was used in the aircraft to determine speeds of the motorists. The system does not require special measured distances or marks on the highways other than the white centerlines that are already there. The white centerlines are placed with mechanical accuracy that can be predetermined.

The three big advantages are: The system does not require measured distances painted on the surface of the highway and does not confine the plane to those places where measured distances appear. Because the speed of an approaching car can be checked in 4 to 5 seconds, it is possible to check the speeds of traffic coming toward the plane, and turnarounds are unnecessary except in those cases where an already checked violator is wanted. The third factor is that one patrol car can follow the plane at approximately 55 m.p.h. over long distances. The patrolman's getting 4 or 5 miles behind creates no problem because the pilot is checking the speeds of the heavy traffic going in the opposite direction from the plane. When the pilot finds a violator, he turns around and follows the speeder back to the trailing car, describing him to the patrolman by radio. It is possible to check the violator's speed several times while going back to the trailing patrol car.

The computer system makes use of the fact that every speed is directly related to every other speed through time and does not need measured distances to make the computations. The system has been in use in Idaho as an enforcement tool on the ground since 1956 and has been used from aircraft several times in selected cases.

EFFECTIVENESS

The aircraft enforcement program has proven a very effective instrument for bringing enforcement pressure on exceedingly high-speed drivers. One plane and a trailing patrol car using the system can cover from 50 to 75 miles of assigned highway with plenty of work to keep both pilot and patrolman busy. Highways with 300 to 400-cars-per-hour volume are ideal for this situation.

From his 1,000 to 1,500-foot up-in-the-air seat, the pilot can observe 5 to 6 miles of highway most of the time, check the entire 50 or 75-mile length in a very few minutes and pick out almost every violator of the posted speeds.

In addition to speed enforcement, the plane can also be used for other functions, such as, search for lost hunters, surveillance of slow-moving traffic problems, surveillance of school bus routes and problems, check of little-used highways occasionally, observation of double-line areas, and location of stolen, abandoned, and stripped cars in out-of-the-way places. These additional uses make the plane a valuable piece of standard equipment even if it were only assigned to speed enforcement on selected occasions.

Generally, the program was too short in length and covered too many miles. It is a good program where enforcement results are needed in connection with high speeds over open highways. There were problems with weather and a definite problem in connection with assignment of personnel to work the program. The program would work much better where plane and personnel needed are assigned to the project for the duration. Then one car could follow the plane over long distances and return the same day without assignment from separate districts.

COMPARISON OF COSTS

After making a comparison of costs for lease and purchase of a tandem 2-place plane and a 4-place plane, we decided to lease a 2-place aircraft. The cost of the program will run slightly over \$2,300 over and above regular budget items. There will be around \$2,000 collected in fines and costs.

OBSERVATIONS

Final reports on arrests and fines are not complete at this time. The program can bring a tremendous amount of enforcement pressure on speeders in well-selected areas. Results can be tabulated and evaluations made, but a continuing program of this nature needs much more planning and preparation than was possible for this project. The project would work exceptionally

well for special occasions and problem assignments.

MILEPOST 90 [In percent]			
	Survey No. 1 (928 cars)	Survey No. 2 (100 cars)	Survey No. 3 (100 cars)
71 to 79 m.p.h.	20.6	20	34
80 to 89 m.p.h.	10.5	9	6
90 to 99 m.p.h.	1.6	1	0
100 and above	0	0	0
NonViolation	67.3	70	60

during the recently held Minneapolis health hearings. Pointing out that the health needs of our youth are vastly different from those of other age groups, Mr. Jim Brink discussed the operation which he heads, the Southeast Drop-In Center.

This organization, comprising interested laymen, attempts to deal with problems facing juveniles on a preventive basis. Recognizing that most young people with drug problems will come to the center needing treatment, members of the center attempt to move from strictly treating bad trips to discovering the underlying reasons for drug use. These dedicated laymen have discovered that some of the young find it extremely difficult to deal with the larger, public institutions in the twin cities. The drop in center, therefore, provides a middle ground between the public institutions and the concern which leads to involvement of those people who wish to help. When the problem becomes extremely serious, referrals to professionals are made.

Mr. Brink argued persuasively for everyone to consider youth drug problems as essentially mental health problems. It is his belief that only by starting from this premise and involving the lay members of the community can the serious drug problem of youth be prevented.

Another center attempting to solve some of the problems facing youth in the twin cities is the Children's Health Center and Hospital. This organization established a teen-age medical service and a walk in counseling center.

At the hearings, Dr. Elizabeth Jerome detailed some of the activities of the center. The medical center, for example, is staffed by 15 volunteer physicians, 35 nurses, and five volunteer lab technicians. These professionals see approximately 500 youths per month. Open 3 nights a week and 3 mornings during the week, the medical center draws from all areas of the twin cities.

The walk in counseling center is opened every evening and is staffed by 30 volunteer professional psychologists. These psychologists supervise approximately 50 students in training who serve approximately 6 months at the center. A further breakdown of the services provided is enclosed at the end of the report.

One of the startling discoveries related by Dr. Jerome was the degree of alienation of these youth. Many were medically alienated from their family physician or from their own parents. These youth sought service at the clinic. Also, many parents bring their own children to the center. That is a significant tribute to the need that the center fills.

Since the hearings, the Children's Health Center has received financial assistance to continue these two programs. A statement explaining that financial award in more detail appears below.

These centers, the teenage medical service and the walk in counseling center are major innovative steps attempting to deal with the specific problems facing youth. They deserve encouragement from elected officials and require broad support from the community. They are examples of a response to a need that is

not based on financial incentives. We should look at the motivation of the laymen and professionals who donate their time and expertise. Ignoring these motivations may cause us to develop a system concerned only with financial rewards.

The statement follows:

CHILDREN'S HEALTH CENTER, INC.

TEENAGE MEDICAL SERVICE

Annual report for 1970

The following is a summary of the work done at the Teen-Age Medical Service, 2425 Chicago Avenue, during the year of 1970. This is a clinic staffed with voluntary nurses and physicians. The ages of patients treated range from 10 to 20 years old. There is a social worker available every evening as well as psychological counseling services available every evening.

Area of residence

Model neighborhood	705
Other neighborhood	862
Suburbs of Minneapolis	546
Out of city and/or State	247
Total patients seen in 1970	3,762

Patients seen in January 1970 80
Patients seen in December 1970 423

Patients referred by

Friends	968
Yes	549
Schools, organizations and agencies	504

Reasons why seen

Physical exams with forms to fill out	306
Medical patients	725
GYN patients	473
Suspected venereal disease	631
Confirmed venereal disease	124
Rechecked venereal disease (Past 5 mos. only)	58
Birth control interviews (Past 7 mos. only)	385
Birth control exams (Past 7 mos. only)	238
Possible pregnancy	582
Confirmed pregnancy	382

MAJOR GRANTS TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH CENTER BROADEN AID TO TEENAGERS

Two grants totaling \$132,930 have been awarded to Children's Health Center, Inc. of Minneapolis (CHC) for its satellite clinics, the Teen-Age Medical Service and affiliated Walk-In Counseling Center.

A grant of \$72,460 was awarded from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to develop demonstration projects in the two clinics for the health care of teenagers. "The money is to be used to develop a more personalized style of health services for that group of teenagers who are currently not accepting health services through our established institutions," according to Dr. Arnold S. Anderson, Principal Executive Officer of Children's Health Center, Inc.

The two clinics function as a bridge across the "generation gap" and the monies from this grant will be used to strengthen that bridge.

"Initially, development funds will be used to explore means of re-establishing family involvement in health problems of 'alienated' teenagers, and to explore the use of consumer inputs from the teenagers themselves in the management of the operations," said Dr. Anderson.

Fifth District Representative Donald Fraser was helpful in making known to the Office of Child Development in Washington, D.C. the unique value of the functions of the two clinics.

The second grant, totaling \$60,470, comes from the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control through the City of Minneapolis. It will enable the clinics to establish a project to evaluate their programs and centers; to coordinate their activities; to establish liaison with criminal justice and health agencies; and to gather data on the

* Rained out.
** Road broken up, survey impossible.

MILEPOST 195

[In percent]

	Survey No. 1 (1,297 cars)	Survey No. 2 (100 cars)	Survey No. 3 (100 cars)
71 to 79 m.p.h.	40.7	25	39
80 to 89 m.p.h.	12.7	9	8
90 to 99 m.p.h.	1.3	1	2
100 and above	.003	0	0
NonViolation	45.3	65	51

Note: The groups of numbers under surveys 1, 2, and 3 show the percent of violations at five separate locations taken under similar circumstances and weather conditions.

MINNEAPOLIS HEALTH HEARINGS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1971

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the health needs of our youth were aptly demonstrated by two witnesses who testified

kinds of problems they see and treat. The information will be made available to other community resources and to colleges and universities for use in training social workers, police officers, health professionals, etc.

The Teen-Age Medical Service and Walk-In Counseling Center operate out of two older houses located side by side at 2425 and 2421 Chicago Avenue, Minneapolis. Opened in 1969, the Teen-Age Clinic has treated over 8,500 youths between the ages of 10 and 20 free of charge. Together, both clinics have seen over 11,000 patients.

The site of the new Children's Health Center building, now under construction, is a half block south of the free clinics at 25th and Chicago Avenue.

U.S. CHROME ORE SUPPLY

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 21, 1971

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, an excellent editorial on the subject of the U.S. position with respect to its chrome ore supply was published in the Hopkinsville, Ky., New Era of August 28, 1971.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "Wrong Direction," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WRONG DIRECTION

Does it make sense that a nation should be dependent upon a potential enemy to supply a material which would be needed in case of armed conflict?

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., the Virginia Independent doesn't think so, but he seems to be having a hard time convincing enough people around official Washington that the old cavalry would never have pushed the Indians out of the West if the Army had had to wait for the Redmen to sell the soldiers enough arrows to wage war.

But the Virginia senator refuses to be discouraged and has introduced a piece of legislation which is vital to the future of the United States as a free nation. Presumably the Congress will get around to taking up the Byrd bill when the recess is over next month.

Byrd's bill provides simply that importation of strategic materials from a Free World country cannot be prohibited so long as imports of the same commodities are permitted from a Communist country.

The purpose of this provision is to correct an almost insane situation, which has been permitted to develop and which now endangers America's capacity to defend herself in case of Soviet aggression. This is the refusal of the United States to buy chrome ore, vital to defense production, from Rhodesia, and its increasing reliance upon none other than Russia for this strategic material.

The United States refuses to trade with Rhodesia because it is ruled by a minority government and allegedly is a threat to international peace. As a consequence, the U.S. now buys a major portion of its chrome ore from the Soviet Union, a country which is ruled by a brutal one-party dictatorship and constantly instigates threats to world peace.

The result is that the United States has made its defense production dependent upon the very nation we are supposed to be defending ourselves against. Dependence now is estimated at more than 50 percent. It will go higher to the point of paralyzing American

defenses unless our elected representatives stir themselves.

Byrd's legislation would have the effect of reopening trade with Rhodesia and easing the Soviet grip on America's defenses. The issue is nothing less than our survival as a free and independent nation, but official Washington today is so caught up in false hopes of peace that neither the administration nor Congress will act unless they hear from the people.

We may be foolish enough to arm the Soviets in case a shooting war gets near, but you can bet the Russians wouldn't do the same for us.

PROSPERITY AND PRODUCTIVITY

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1971

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the nationwide response to President Nixon's wage-price freeze has surprised some of the previous critics of his economic policies. In the first month following the President's historic speech on the economy, Americans in all walks of life have indicated newly restored confidence in the measures proposed by Mr. Nixon to end inflation and bring prosperity to the Nation. Meanwhile, there seems to be a willingness to sacrifice, and, while the program, and especially the wage-price freeze, creates some inequities, and, in some instances, hardships, the reaction of Americans in general is one of patriotic determination to do their part toward making the freeze work voluntarily.

So, Mr. Speaker, we can look back at the last 30 days with satisfaction and now turn our attention to a phase 2 plan to follow the 90-day freeze. This issue is not to play politics with the presidential election next year. The plan to protect our economy involves the living standard and livelihood of the American worker who has a vital stake in the stability of the American dollar and the ability of our Nation to maintain its industrial leadership in the face of ever-growing foreign competition.

Economists do not all agree as to the proper and fairest solution. However, I venture to say America will not halt its inflation and restore prosperity until in this country production per man-hour is in balance with the cost per man-hour. Rising costs have priced U.S. goods out of the marketplace both abroad and at home and U.S. capital has fled to foreign countries to meet this situation.

I do not blame labor for seeking more for its services. I do blame management for yielding on wages without gaining assurances of increased production. Collective bargaining seems to be failing and the strike weapon seems neither to benefit the worker nor management but instead penalizes the consumer and the public.

So, Mr. Speaker, as I see it today this country must seek alternatives in labor-management relations and greater production should be the basis of increased wages if we are going to curb inflation and reduce unemployment.

Congress will try to meet the economic crisis with a new tax program, but I

doubt if such a plan succeeds unless there is greater incentive to workers and management alike for increased productivity.

AMERICANS WANT TO PRAY; CHURCHES DO NOT WANT THEM TO

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while the people of America want their children to be able to pray in school, the churches object, claiming this would "take away religious freedom."

We now learn that 208 of the 218 required Members of the House have responded to public opinion and the outpouring of faith from the people and signed the discharge petition to force a House vote on the prayer amendment that would restore the right of American schoolchildren to engage in nondenominational prayer, a right that all Americans had enjoyed until abrogated by judicial fiat in the Supreme Court decisions of 1962 and 1963.

We are also told that the principal opposition to such a prayer petition comes from religious groups including the American Baptist Convention, Baptist General Conference, North American Baptist Conference, the executive council of the Episcopal Church, United Methodist Church, Church of the Brethren, Lutheran Church in America, United Presbyterian Church, Unitarian-Universalist Association, Churches of Christ, Mennonites, and 12 different Jewish groups.

I include a related news article detailing this paradox in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Star, Sept. 20, 1971]

SCHOOL PRAYER FIGHT REKINDLED IN HOUSE

(By Ronald Sarro)

The long-smoldering school prayer controversy has been rekindled in the House and may come to a vote soon.

Few members anticipated that Rep. Challengers P. Wylie, R-Ohio, would have much success when he filed a petition April 1 to force a House vote on the issue.

But at the close of House business last week, 208 of the 218 members required had signed the petition, and it appeared Wylie might obtain the remaining 10 signatures.

Opposing religious groups have just launched a counter campaign to get Congressmen not to sign, or to remove their names if they have signed.

At issue is a proposed constitutional amendment, locked in the Judiciary Committee for years. Wylie's petition would force the committee to release the amendment for a House vote.

Supporters say the amendment would put prayer back in the classrooms and overcome 1962 and 1963 Supreme Court decisions banning organized prayer in public schools.

Opponents say the amendment actually would take away individual religious freedom. A committee of 38 national religious leaders and organizations urged Congress Friday to reject the amendment.

Support for a vote in the House has been building steadily, mainly because of the lobbying efforts of Mrs. Ben Ruhlin of Cuyahoga, Ohio, and her 30-member Prayer Cam-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

May 30, 1972

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

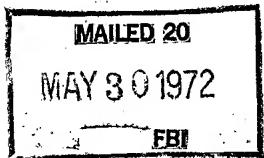
Dear Senator Church:

I am enclosing two advance copies of the June, 1972, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as I thought you might be interested in the article, beginning on page 3, entitled "The New Mountain Men," by Mr. James W. Rigney, Ada County Sheriff's Department, Boise, Idaho. I am sure that this item will be of interest to members of law enforcement throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director



19 MAY 31 1972

Felt _____
Mohr _____
Rosen _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Campbell _____
Casper _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neppert _____

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Bishop

NOTE: We have had limited friendly relations with Senator Church (D-Idaho) in the past. This letter is in compliance with a suggestion approved in M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 12-18-67 that each month two copies of the Bulletin be sent to friendly Congressmen whose districts or states cover localities of by-line articles by authors in law enforcement.

JHC:bjm (7)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

EX-109

March 19, 1973

REC-49

62-103611-1
62-103611-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

In response to your letter of March 7, 1973, expressing your desire to see the FBI investigative file concerning the Watergate incident, I had Inspector David W. Bowers contact your [redacted]

[redacted] on the afternoon of March 8, 1973, to make the necessary arrangements. On March 12, 1973, your [redacted] advised Mr. Bowers that you had decided not to review this file; hence, we are taking no further action in this matter.

b6
b7C

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Pat Gray

grwb

WMB

Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Baker
1
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Purvis _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Mr. Bowers DWB:jo
Mr. Herington _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mr. Mintz _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

REB/crm
(5)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:45 P
DATE 3/19/73
BY

b6
b7C

I think that the Mr. Kelley is FBI Director Kelley.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Franck

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

DATE: 2-4-74

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt *GEM*

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin _____
Comp. Sys. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

J
FRank Church
b6
b7C

[REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Bureau on 2-1-74 and in not being able to speak to Mr. Kelley was referred to SA [REDACTED]. She stated that she wanted to get the following information to Mr. Kelley concerning the fact that about 2 1/2 months ago on either "Face the Nation" or "Meet the Press" Senator Frank Church (D. - Idaho) had mentioned that inasmuch as there were not enough votes for the impeachment of President Nixon, it may be possible to "get him" through the economy.

[REDACTED] stated that in connection with the current trucking situation and the entire economy picture in the United States she felt that Senator Church must have known something about the state of the economy as it now stands as much as 2 1/2 months ago. She felt that this statement should be investigated and felt that any further investigation which was necessary should then be conducted.

b6
b7C

It was explained to [REDACTED] that the FBI's jurisdiction does not involve investigations with regard to political ramifications and statements regarding the Congress and the President; however, she was thanked for bringing this information to the Bureau's attention.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] Bufiles contain several references which may be identical with [REDACTED] these pertaining to the fact that she was active in National States Rights Party affairs during the mid 1960's. There are three references as follows: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-30

3 FEB 6 1974

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

RWE:ncr (3)

50 FEB 11 1974

62-103617-13

*K55
K64*

*CONFIDENTIAL
CORRECT*

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(6)
DATE 03-20-2009

Airtel

1 - Mr. D. W. Bowers
(1732 JB)

To: Legat, Bonn (105-8030)

From: Director, FBI (105-255141)

62-103617-

ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS
AGAINST AMERICAN DANGER IN EUROPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

12/26/73

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 -

b6
b7C

ReBucab 11/29/73.

3/29/92
9803 ROD/KCA
Appeal# 89-0306

Classified by ~~DOJ/DOJ Staff~~

Declassify on: CADR 1-14-82
Per Army memo

Enclosed for your information is a copy of Army letter 12/6/73 concerning subject. The enclosure to that letter is not being forwarded inasmuch as it is identical with material enclosed with your airtel 11/15/73.

11-4-31
256269

Note that paragraph 3 of the Army letter states that Senator Church was made aware by Army of the letter forged under his name. Accordingly, it will not be necessary for you to attempt to determine what information might be furnished by FBIHQ concerning this matter to Senator Church.

Should you receive any additional information of possible interest to FBIHQ concerning subject organization or any indication that the forgery was produced by a hostile intelligence service, furnish same to FBIHQ.

Enclosure
JPT:sat

(6)

dr 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE:

Bonn airtel 11/15/73 submitted for information of
Congressional Services Office a

b1

(C)

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Secy _____

We are interested in following
this matter from the standpoint of possible involvement of
hostile intelligence.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-19-87 BY 256269 DTJ/KC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
256, 269

00 JAN 17 1974

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAMI-DOI-S

6 DEC 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ATTENTION: MR. JAMES WAGONER

SUBJECT: Association of the National Movements Against American Danger
in Europe

SENATOR FRANK Church

*Rec'd
by [unclear]
12/11/73
3 pm*

Wagoner

1. The enclosed documents, subject as above, are forwarded for your information as background data.
2. The "Association" was brought to the attention of Headquarters Department of the Army approximately 29 November 1973. Literature giving information about the organization has been received by various US staff officers and units in West Germany. A letter, purporting to give support to the "Association" and allegedly signed by Senator Frank Church, accompanied the distribution of the enclosed literature.
3. Senator Church was made aware of the letter and has confirmed the letter is a forgery and misuse of his name. He states that he has informed the postal authorities of this matter.

11 D. Bowes

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

~~NOT RECORDED~~

152 JAN 9 1974

b6
b7C

1 Incl (Same material
as previously rec'd
with Bob airtel 11/11/73
and filed in serial 1.)

Colonel, GS
Chief, CI Division

~~10-265141-~~

~~3 DECEMBER 1974~~

~~FIVE~~

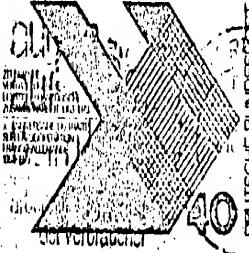
b6
b7C

FBI
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-96 BY SSA 9803000/09
(256,269)

Original

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-96 BY 55A9802000/JAC
ENCLOSURE
C 25L 269

WIRELESS 62-103617-
11/11/62



To
Headquarters 42d MP GROUP
APO US Forces 09403

69 Heidelberg

S. W. PULVERTAFT, APR., CHAIRMAN
JAMES SPARKMAN, ALA.
JOHN M. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANFIELD, MONT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
ALBERT GORE, TENN.
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO
FRAN CHAVEZ, IDAHO
THOMAS J. COOPER, MO.
THOMAS A. DODD, CONN.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
DARRELL ST. CLAIR, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

August 2, 1973

President of the
Association of the
National Movement against
the American Danger in Europe

Frankfort-on-Main

Dear Mr. President:

I appreciate your writing to me on the
subject of your association.

Your movement supports our national efforts
in the Senate and in the House of Representatives
against the arrangement of our armed forces in
Germany.

I am sure that all efforts for a withdrawal
of our troops from your country will be crowned with
success.

Therefore I welcome and support your
movement.

Sincerely,

Frank Church

FBI
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DATE 9/14/96 BY 55A98-3R0D/JAC
(256,269)

62-103617-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION

ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS AGAINST AMERICAN DANGER IN EUROPE

Berlin - Bonn - Heidelberg - Frankfurt/Main

No. 9/73 What does Nixon wants in Europe?

Disqualified as President of the USA by numerous affairs (among others, assassination of President Kennedy, Watergate, etc.), Nixon wants to improve his status by a "successful" tour of Europe. In preparation of this tour he had the year 1973 declared with utmost dispatch, as the "European Year" of American foreign politics, and announced the project of a renewal of the Atlantic Charter.

Indeed, the relationship Europe-USA requires a revisal! However, the reorganization cannot be orientated according to the wishes of Mr Nixon and Co, but must be based on the solid foundation of the economic and monetary increase of power in Europe, and take into consideration all relevant changes of the recent past.

Nixon pretends to be interested in a relationship of partners with equal rights. Already the limitations of European rights in regional questions, and the reservation to safeguard world-wide interests, belie Nixon's words.

Europe must, in order to strengthen its unity, surmount the subordination to the USA!

Nixon demands from Europe, not to exclude American products from the Common Market of the partner countries and the associated countries. This demand affects the foundations of the Common Market on the whole, and is therefore not acceptable to the EEC. Thanks to the economic constellation, which cannot be retrograded, such interventions must be defeated without further ceremony.

Europe needs its own independent economic field, which must not be insecurised by US concerns. The steadily growing US investments in Europe, which are estimated to reach 6,1 billion dollars in 1973, and with their total book-value of 35 billion dollars (=market value of about 100 billion dollars), are undermining the safety of the European market, and must be repressed, in favor of a real Europeanization of enterprises.

FBI
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(256, 769)

62-103617-

ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

10-10-2001 10:00 AM

Nixon demands that the Europeans contribute their full share of the defense costs, meaning, among others, financing of American troops in Europe. If Nixon would be really interested in an European-American partnership (see above), he could give the most persuasive demonstrations particularly in this field. The European adequate safety model includes the creation of an European defense union, which takes full responsibility for Europe, and promotes, within the scope of an Atlantic Alliance, mutual obligations for assistance with the American partner. However, Nixon is not thinking of such alternative.

Europe needs autonomy on the defense field!

Instead, Nixon promised that the American troops in Europe, which are humiliating the European self-assertion, will stay in Europe, despite the fact that they have lost long time ago their halo as deterrents. Formerly safety factors, they are now steadily raising the general uncertainty (doubts as to their reliability, demoralized soldiers and officers). All indications are pointing to it that they no longer serve as deterrents against the threat of communism, but are here to safeguard American interests against Europe!

Europe does not need a foreign rule from overseas, which, in addition infiltrates the continent with drugs, criminality and immorality.

Nixon expects, that his anachronistic demands are particularly impressing the Europeans by his personal engagement. The reactions in the European capitals to the proposals Kissinger/Nixon were observant and cool. The foreign ministers of the European market have unanimously determined during their meeting in Luxembourg in June, that the EEC is in no hurry to give an answer to the proposed alterations of the Atlantic Charter. According to the informations on hand, there is no doubt that Nixon's interlocutors will assume European viewpoints.

Europe needs its own unmistakable identity, free of American attributes.

The period of European-American confrontation has started. Europe cannot continue to develop without a collision with the USA. Naturally, this phase of unavoidable conflicts does not preclude a cooperation with the USA, as far as it is in European interests. The need of the moment is the consolidation of European power. Europe has just started to show its strength, and to gain the respect due to her.

Europeans, manifest to Nixon and his followers your firm determination to give the European Community the preference over the Atlantic Alliance.

Europeans, you must show in various ways your European identity, and emphasize the deep alienation between Europe and America.

"Alarming Anti-Americanism"

The Headquarters of the US Army in Europe, and Seventh Army in Heidelberg, are observing with great alarm the dangerous growth of anti-Americanism, particularly within the area of Seventh Army. It is true, that many high-ranking officers welcome the efforts of the German public to play down the development of anti-Americanism, however, they are stressing at the same time that they are not deceived by the real proportions of these efforts. During personal talks, among others, also during discussion rounds with General Davison concerning German-American relations, they got the impression that the German partner is progressively less willing to listen to American ideas, is often not keeping his promises, and articulates German wishes as demands. Under such conditions expressions of sympathy are felt to be pure pharisaism.

Representatives of the Embassy in Bonn have acknowledged that similar observations have been made in the civilian sector. The Embassy is in the possession of evidence, according to which the results of the opinion-poll by the institutes INFAS and Infratest were set up in a way to make them "endurable" to the Americans.

Officers want to go home

Lately, General Davison's political adviser was forced to present his chief with an "unpleasant" information. He complained that the officers of the US Army in Europe are increasingly joining the opinion voiced by Senator Mansfield (see report of 24.7.73, to the senat committee for foreign affairs) and Church (see last page). Most frequently the opinion is expressed that the military presence of the USA in Europe is not vital for American national interests, and the costs which the USA has to pay to keep its troops in Europe, are needed for other budgetary expenses. He also stated that in many cases US officers are contacting firms at home, in case of their discharge from the Army. (See No 2/73).

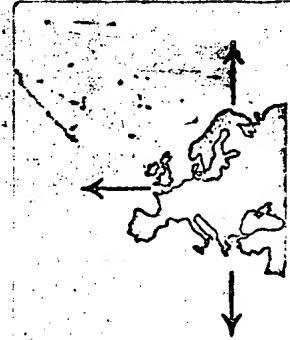
Such motives and other reasons induce numerous members of the American Forces to send their dependents back to the USA.

Special authorization for the American Military Intelligence Service.

During the past days the American Military Intelligence Service in the FRG started a large-scale campaign to spy on enemies of present American politics. The afflicted circle of persons includes Americans, who are suspected to sympathise with the democratic party in the USA, or to be so-called isolationists, as well as Germans, who have strongly criticized the USA in public. This campaign uses a range of instrumentations, from tapping of telephones, photographic surveillance, to the opening of mail. Reason: Prophylactic safety measures for the expected visit of President Nixon. The campaign will continue also after the visit.

Superfluous nuclear weapons in Europe

Today, US politicians and military persons are talking openly about the fact that the relocation of nuclear weapons to Europe was done without sufficient conceptional pre-planning, and has become incredible from the military viewpoint.



ASSOCIATION OF THE
NATIONAL-MOVEMENTS-AGAINST-AMERICAN-DANGER-IN-EUROPE

VEREINIGUNG DER
NATIONALEN BEWEGUNGEN GEGEN DIE AMERIKANISCHE GEFAHR
IN EUROPA

BERLIN-BONN-HEIDELBERG-FRANKFURT/MAIN

Nr. 9/73

Was will Nixon in Europa?

Als Präsident der USA durch zahlreiche Affären (u.a. Ermordung Präsident Kennedys, Watergate) disqualifiziert will sich Nixon durch eine "erfolgreiche" Europareise aufwerten. In Vorbereitung seiner Tour ließ er 1973 eilfertig zum "europäischen Jahr" der amerikanischen Außenpolitik erklären und das Projekt der Erneuerung der Atlantik-Charta verkünden.

Das Verhältnis Europa-USA ist tatsächlich revisionsbedürftig! Nur kann sich die Neuordnung nicht an den Wünschen der Mr. Nixon & Co. orientieren, sondern muß auf dem soliden Fundament des wirtschaftlichen und monetären Machtzuwachses Europas begründet sein und alle einschlägigen Veränderungen der letzten Zeit berücksichtigen.

Nixon gibt vor, an einem Verhältnis gleichberechtigter Partnerschaft interessiert zu sein. Allein schon die Beschränkung der Rechte Europas auf regionale Fragen und der Vorbehalt der Wahrnehmung weltweiter Interessen durch die USA strafen Nixon-Lügen.

Europa braucht als Voraussetzung für die Festigung seiner Einheit die Überwindung der Unterordnung unter die USA!

Nixon verlangt von Europa, daß die amerikanischen Waren vom Gemeinsamen Markt der Mitgliedsländer und der assoziierten Staaten nicht ausgeschlossen werden. Diese Forderung berührt die Grundlagen des Gemeinsamen Marktes überhaupt und ist deshalb für die EG nicht akzeptabel. Dank der nicht rückgängig zu machenden ökonomischen Konstellation sind derartige Interventionen ohne weiteres zu vereiteln.

Europa braucht ein eigenes abgeschlossenes Wirtschaftsgebiet, in das keine Unsicherheit durch US-Konzerne getragen werden darf. Die ständig anwachsenden US-Investitionen in Europa, die für 1973 mit 6,1 Mrd. Dollar angegeben werden und damit

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-96 BY SSA/BG-3200/JAC
(256,269)

EUROPA IST UND BLEIBT EUROPÄISCH!

62-103617-
ENCLOSURE

einen Gesamtbuchwert von 35 Mrd. Dollar (=Marktwert von ca. 100 Mrd. Dollar) ausmachen, unterdrücken die Sicherheit des europäischen Marktes und müssen zugunsten echter Europäisierung der Unternehmen zurückgedrängt werden.

NIXON fordert volle Beteiligung der Europäer an den Verteidigungsstaaten und meint damit u.a. die Finanzierung der amerikanischen Truppen in Europa. Wäre NIXON wirklich an einer europäisch-amerikanischen Partnerschaft (s. o.!) gelegen, so könnte er gerade auf diesem Gebiet den überzeugendsten Beweis führen. Das Europa adäquates Sicherheitsmodell beinhaltet die Schaffung einer europäischen Verteidigungsunion, die die Aufgaben in Europa vollverantwortlich wahnimmt und im Rahmen eines atlantischen Bündnisses mit dem amerikanischen Partner gegenseitige Beistandspflichten begründet. Aber eine solche Alternative hat NIXON nicht im Auge.

Europa braucht Autonomie auf dem Gebiete der Verteidigung!

NIXON verspricht stattdessen den weiteren Verbleib der das europäische Selbstbewußtsein demütigenden amerikanischen Truppen in Europa, obwohl sie den Nimbus der Abschreckung längst verloren haben. Ehemals Sicherheitsfaktor, erhöhen sie heute ständig die allgemeine Unsicherheit (Zweifel an ihrer Zuverlässigkeit, demoralisierte Soldaten und Offiziere). Alle Anzeichen sprechen dafür, daß sie nicht mehr der Abwehr der Bedrohung durch den Kommunismus dienen, sondern der Sicherung amerikanischer Interessen gegenüber Europa!

Europa braucht keine Fremdherrschaft aus Übersee, die den Kontinent zudem mit Rauschgift, Kriminalität und Unmoral infiltriert.

NIXON erwartet, daß die anachronistischen Forderungen die Europäer durch sein persönliches Engagement sonderlich beeindrucken. Die Reaktion in den europäischen Hauptstädten auf die Vorschläge KISSINGER/NIXON war abwartend und kühl. Die Außenminister der EG haben auf ihrem Treffen im Juni in Luxemburg einmütig festgestellt, daß die EG mit einer Antwort auf die vorgeschlagene Erneuerung der Atlantik-Charta keine Eile hat. Und uns vorliegenden Informationen zufolge besteht kein Zweifel, daß NIXONS Gesprächspartner europäische Standpunkte einnehmen werden.

Europa braucht seine eigene, unverwechselbare und von amerikanischen Attributen freie Identität.

Die Periode der europäisch-amerikanischen Konfrontation ist angebrochen. Die Entfaltung Europas kann ohne Kollisionen mit den USA nicht vorankommen. Selbstverständlich schließt diese Phase der unvermeidlichen Konflikte Zusammenarbeit mit den USA nicht aus, soweit sie in europäischem Interesse erfolgt. Das Gebot der Stunde ist die Konsolidierung europäischer Macht. Europa hat erst begonnen, seine Kraft zu zeigen und sich die gebührende Achtung zu verschaffen.

Europäer, bekundet NIXON und seinen Anhängern die unerschütterliche Entschlossenheit, der europäischen Gemeinschaft den Vortzug vor der Atlantischen Allianz zu geben!

Europäer, zeigt auf vielfältige Weise europäische Identität und macht die tiefe Entfremdung zwischen Europa und Amerika deutlich!

"Besorgnis erregender Antiamerikanismus"

Im Hauptquartier der amerikanischen Armee in Europa und der 7. Armee in Heidelberg wird das gefährliche Anwachsen des Antiamerikanismus, insbes. im Bereich der 7. US-Armee, mit großer Besorgnis verfolgt. Viele hohe Offiziere begrüßen zwar die Bemühungen in der deutschen Öffentlichkeit, die Entwicklung des Antiamerikanismus zu bagatellisieren, betonen aber gleichzeitig, daß sie sich dadurch nicht über das wahre Ausmaß täuschen lassen. Sie hätten in persönlichen Gesprächen, unter anderem auch in den Diskussionsrunden von General DAVISON über deutsch-amerikanische Beziehungen, den Eindruck gewonnen, daß die deutschen Partner amerikanischen Gedanken immer schwieriger zugänglich werden, ihre Zusagen oft nicht einhalten und deutsche Wünsche stärker als Forderungen artikulieren. Unter solchen Umständen würden die Sympathiekundgebungen als pure Heuchelei empfunden.

Vertreter der Botschaft in Bonn bestätigen, daß im zivilen Bereich ähnliche Beobachtungen gemacht wurden. So verfüge die Botschaft über Beweismaterial, wonach die betr. Meinungsumfragen durch die Institute INFAS und Infratest derart angelegt wurden, daß das Resultat für die Amerikaner zu "ertragen" sei.

Heimkehrwillige Offiziere

Der politische Berater von General DAVISON kam kürzlich nicht umhin, seinem Chef "unerfreuliche" Informationen zu präsentieren. So beklagte er, daß sich im Offizierscorps der US-Armee in Europa zur Truppenpräsenz und zu ähnlichen Fragen zunehmend solche Meinungen durchsetzen, wie sie u. a. von den Senatoren MANSFIELD (s. Bericht vom 24. 7. dieses Jahres an den Senatsausschuß für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten) und CHURCH (s. letzte Seite) vertreten werden. Am häufigsten wird erklärt, daß die militärische Präsenz der USA in Europa

für Amerikas nationale Interessen nicht lebenswichtig ist und daß die Kosten, die die USA für die Stationierung ihrer Truppen in Europa aufbringen müssen, bei anderen Etappen fehlen. Weiter führte er aus, daß sich die Fälle mehren, in denen US-Offiziere Verbindungen zu Firmen ihrer Heimatorte für den Fall ihres Ausscheidens aus der Army aufnehmen (Vgl. Nr. 2/73!).

+
Derartige Motive und andere Gründe bestimmen zahlreiche Angehörige der amerikanischen Streitkräfte, ihre Angehörigen in die Staaten zurückzuschicken.

Sondervollmachten für den amerikanischen militärischen Nachrichtendienst

In diesen Tagen wurde eine großangelegte Aktion zur Bespitzelung von Gegnern der gegenwärtigen amerikanischen Politik durch den amerikanischen militärischen Nachrichtendienst in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland begonnen. Der betroffene Personenkreis umfaßt sowohl Amerikaner, die der Sympathie für die Demokratische Partei der USA oder als sogen. Isolationisten verdächtig sind, als auch Deutsche, die mit massiver Kritik an den USA in der Öffentlichkeit hervorgetreten sind. Das zur Anwendung gebrachte Instrumentarium reicht vom Telefon abhören über fotografische Überwachung bis zum Öffnen der Post. Begründung: Prophylaktische Sicherheitsvorkehrungen für den Präsidentenbesuch. Diese Aktion soll auch später weitergeführt werden.

Oberflüssige Nuklearwaffen in Europa

US-Politiker und Militärs sprechen heute offen darüber, daß die Verlegung der Nuklearwaffen nach Europa ohne genügende konzeptionelle Vorplanung erfolgte und nunmehr unter militärischen Gesichtspunkten unglaublich geworden ist.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

January 29, 1975

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

Hearty congratulations on your being named Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. I wish you every possible success and want to assure you and the other members that this Bureau will extend its complete cooperation in carrying out your responsibilities.

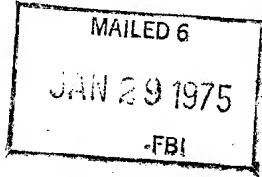
With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Clarence M. Kelley

1 - Congressional Services Office

GEM:nb (4)



REC-7A

EX 104

62-103617-14

JAN 30 1975

Jan
M.J.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____ 96 1/27/75
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

August 29, 1975

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

Our September, 1975, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contains an article, beginning on page 14, by Mr. Larry B. Plott, Executive Secretary, Peace Officer Standards and Training Advisory Council, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho, entitled "Ways to Halt Cattle Rustling." I thought you might be interested in seeing this excellent presentation. Enclosed are two advance copies for your information.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley

Director

REC-43

62-103617-15

Enclosures (2)

Assoc. Dir. 1 - Office of Congressional Affairs 5 SEP 2 1975
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____

Asst. Dir.: _____

Admin. _____

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt (detached)

Comp. Syst. TDM/bhm (6)

Ext. Affairs _____

Files & Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Inspection _____

Intell. _____

Laboratory _____

Plan. & Eval. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

Training _____

Legal Coun. _____

Telephone Rm. _____

Director Sec'y _____

5 SEP 19 1975 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

FBI

Date: 9/4/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (9-3998) (P)
SUBJECT: UNSUB: aka

[REDACTED]
SENATOR FRANK CHURCH -
VICTIM
EXTORTION
OO: PHILADELPHIA

LB

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de
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b7C

Re WFO airtel to the Bureau, 8/27/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Enclosed for Butte and WFO is one copy of this LHM for information.

One copy of this LHM being disseminated locally to U. S. Secret Service.

Assistant United States Attorney's opinion being confirmed by separate communication.

62-103617-
NOT RECORDED
36 SEP 11 1975

ENCLOSURE

- 1-USSS
1-
2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Butte (Enc. 1)
2-WFO (9-3773) (Enc. 1)
2-Philadelphia (9-3998)
PAS/intj
(8)

SEP 10 1975

FBI

Bureau

SHER

5 OCT 02 1975 JH/CB
Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Original Filed In 9-60175-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 4, 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

Unknown Subject: also known as [redacted]

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH -
VICTIM

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b7C

By communication dated August 27, 1975, the Washington Field Office of the FBI advised that Senator FRANK CHURCH had received a series of six letters mailed in Philadelphia, Pa. The letters were signed [redacted] and those letters have what appear to be the return address of [redacted]
[redacted]

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b7C

The letters are rambling in their wording and contain no direct threats against Senator CHURCH.

On September 4, 1975, these letters were discussed with Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) LOUIS RUCH, Philadelphia, Pa., by SA [redacted]. Mr. RUCH said he would decline Federal prosecution since the wording of these letters did not constitute a violation of the Federal Extortion statute.

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b7C

On September 4, 1975, SA [redacted] U. S. Secret Service, Philadelphia, Pa., and [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, were advised of the letters by SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

63-102667-
ENCLOSURE



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

FBI

9/4/75

Dep.-A.D.-Anal. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Transmit the following in _____
PLAINTEXT (Type in plaintext or code)

110

Via

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: FBI LABORATORY
FROM: SAC, WFO (9-3773) (P)

UNSUB; aka [redacted]
THREAT AGAINST [redacted]
SENATOR FRANK CHURCH
EXTORTION
(OO:PH)

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, 8/27/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and three xerox copies of a threatening letter addressed to Senator FRANK CHURCH, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. (WDC) postmarked U.S. Postal Service, PA 194, August 27, 1975.

This material was received on September 2, 1975, from
United States Capitol Police, 331 1st Street,
Northeast, WDC.

On September 3, 1975, SA [redacted] advised the following individuals of the threat:

SA [redacted] USSS, Liaison Division, WDC.

Intelligence Division,
MPD, WDC.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
2 - Butte
2 - Philadelphia
1 - WFO
JNR:cdd
(8)

NOT RECORDED

8 SEP 20 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

WFO 9-3773

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

No leads for other offices being set out in this communication as it would appear that above letter is another in a series of letters sent to Senator CHURCH by the same person, of which the concerned offices are already aware. In addition, this above letter appears to contain no new information which would further the discovery of the author or his specific intentions.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Laboratory Division is requested to conduct appropriate examinations of this material and furnish results to the Office of Origin.

Identification Division is requested to process material for latent prints and furnish results to the Office of Origin.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Sacramento, California

January 6, 1976

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

JAMES BYRON ANDERSON
Alleged Threats to
Congressional Members
~~FRANK CHURCH; V. C. T. M.~~
~~DICK CLARK; and V. C. T. M.~~
~~JOHN V. TUNNEY V. C. T. M.~~

Calif.

On December 31, 1975, the Sacramento Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself as James Byron Anderson, date of birth November 25, 1927, home address 2601 D Street, Sacramento. Anderson advised that he was calling in response to the December 31, 1975, Sacramento Union newspaper article entitled "Death Threats to CIA Foes." He advised that the UPI article stated that the FBI was investigating threats to the lives of Democratic Presidential Candidate Fred Harris and three members of Congress, Senator Frank Church and Representatives Otis Pike and Ronald Dellums, and that he felt the FBI was looking for him for writing these letters.

On January 2, 1976, James Byron Anderson voluntarily appeared at the FBI Office, Sacramento, and was interviewed regarding letters that he stated he had written. Anderson was advised of his constitutional rights and consented to interview. Anderson stated that he had been concerned about the shortage of oil and the energy crisis in this country and, as a result, he embarked on a program to lobby against ecology. He advised that he had planned on using a letter writing campaign with a nonexistent organization, the California Professional Society, as a letterhead to add importance to his communications. He stated that he has been sending materials and letters to the same Congressmen since September, 1972, and he does not recall writing anyone else except the above-mentioned Congressmen.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XEROX

ENCLOSURE 79-0-
FEB 12 1976
62-103617
ENCLOSURE

JAMES BYRON ANDERSON

Anderson further advised that on December 19 or 20, 1975, he mailed materials, which included a letter, to Senators Church, Clark and Tunney. The contents of the letter was as follows:

"Honorable Jackass:

"Any man who destroys the security of his country is guilty of treason.

"We are out of oil. Leave the executive branch of government alone or the people will rise up and kill you."

Anderson stated that he meant no threat to the Senators, but that he was only attempting to prove a point. Anderson was admonished for writing letters which could be construed as a threat. In addition, he was advised that it was a federal violation to mail threatening communications. Anderson stated that although he was going to continue his letter writing campaign, that he would refrain from writing any threatening type statements.

The facts concerning this matter were discussed with Assistant U. S. Attorney Richard Nichols, Sacramento, on January 5, 1976. Mr. Nichols advised that he would decline prosecution on Anderson as this matter lacks sufficient prosecutive potential and that Anderson's statements appear to be warnings and not direct threats.

On January 5, 1976, the above information regarding Anderson was provided to Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] U. S. Secret Service, Sacramento, California.

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b7C

James Byron Anderson is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American

JAMES BYRON ANDERSON

Date of birth	November 25, 1927
Place of birth	Oregon
Height	Six feet
Weight	240 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown and gray
Social Security No.	567-40-8317
California driver's license	B967334
Residence	2601 D Street Sacramento, California
Employment	Construction Engineer State of California
Marital status	Divorced
Arrest record	Numerous previous arrests for drunkenness

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

Date: 1/6/76

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (89-163) (C)

SUBJECT: JAMES BYRON ANDERSON
Alleged Threats to
Congressional Members
FRANK CHURCH;
DICK CLARK; and
JOHN V. TUNNEY
OO: Sacramento
A.F.O.

Enc
1

Enclosed for each receiving office are three copies of an LHM reflecting investigation re captioned subject.

Information copies being furnished to Butte, Omaha and WFO as DICK CLARK is Senator from the State of Iowa, FRANK CHURCH is Senator from the State of Idaho and the possibility of WFO currently investigating threats to the above.

On 12/31/75, captioned subject, white male, DOB 11/25/27, telephonically contacted the Sacramento Office and advised that the FBI was looking for him for writing threatening letters to Senators CLARK and TUNNEY.

ENCLOSURE On 1/2/76, ANDERSON voluntarily appeared at the FBI Office, Sacramento. He was advised of his rights and interviewed. ANDERSON admitted writing letters to the above Senators and stated that he meant no harm and did not intend to carry out his threats.

- IT
1/2/76
1/5/76
DEC 11 1976
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 3) *ENCLOSURE*
 2 - Butte (Enc. 3)
 2 - Omaha (Enc. 3)
 2 - WFO (Enc. 3)
 2 - Sacramento
- JRP:ema
- 1/11/1976

XEROX
62-103617-
FEB 11 1976
(1574)

RECORDS
FEB 26 1976

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 89-0-1041
1ST EDITION COPY FILED IN
89-0-1041

SC 89-163

After interview, descriptive information was obtained from ANDERSON and it was noted that he has been previously arrested for drunkenness on numerous occasions.

The facts of this matter were presented to AUSA RICHARD NICHOLS 1/5/76, who declined prosecution.

On 1/5/76, SA [redacted] Secret Service, Sacramento, was also advised of the facts concerning ANDERSON.

Due to the above, no further investigation is being conducted by Sacramento Division.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm.
 Dep. AD Inv.

Asst. Dir.:
 Admin.
 Comp. Syst. *(initials)*
 Ext. Affairs
 Files & Com.
 Gen. Inv.
 Ident.
 Inspection
 Intell.
 Laboratory
 Legal Coun.
 Plan. & Eval.
 Spec. Inv.
 Training
 Telephone Rm.
 Director Sec'y

UP-034

(CIA)

(BY DANIEL F. GILMORE)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SEN. FRANK CHURCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, TODAY CHARGED THAT PRESIDENT FORD'S REFORMS FOR SPY AGENCIES "GIVES THE CIA A BIGGER SHIELD AND A LONGER SWORD TO STAB ABOUT BOTH WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE COUNTRY."

THE IDAHO DEMOCRAT TOLD A BREAKFAST MEETING WITH REPORTERS THAT AN EXECUTIVE ORDERS ISSUED BY FORD WEDNESDAY REVAMPING INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES "GIVE LARGER PROTECTION" TO THE SPY GROUPS "BUT VERY LITTLE REFERENCE TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND TO ELIMINATE ABUSES OF THE AGENCY IN THE PAST."

HE ALSO OBJECTED TO FORD'S PROPOSALS THAT ALL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES "BE PUT UNDER THE THREAT OF PRISON SENTENCES IF THEY REVEAL CLASSIFIED INFORMATION" THAT POINTED TO OFFICIAL ABUSES.

"IT SEEMS TO ME WE ARE TAKING A LONG STEP TOWARDS GOVERNMENT BY SECRECY AND STRICTLY IMPAIRING THE RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO EXPOSE UNLAWFUL ACTIONS OR IMPROPER ACTS TAKEN BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH."

WHAT IS NEEDED, CHURCH SAID, IS A "NARROWLY DEFINED BILL ADDRESSED MORE TO THE PROBLEM -- A BILL RESTRICTED TO SUCH MATTERS AS THE IDENTIFICATION OF AGENTS OVERSEAS OR IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES OR SENSITIVE METHODS BY WHICH INTELLIGENCE IS OBTAINED . . ."

"THE OVERALL PURPOSES IS CLEARLY TO GIVE THE CIA A BIGGER SHIELD AND A LONGER SWORD TO STAB ABOUT BOTH WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE COUNTRY."

FORD'S PROPOSALS, HE SAID, WOULD ALSO GIVE THE CIA AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ~~BY AUTHORITY TO PRESENT LAW~~. "I THINK THE PRESIDENT REACHES BEYOND ~~BY HIS POWERS~~ . . . YOU CANNOT CHANGE LAW BY EXECUTIVE ORDER." *62-103617-A-*

MEANWHILE, THE SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE CONTINUED WORK ON A RESOLUTION TO SET UP A PERMANENT SENATE ~~HATCHET~~ COMMITTEE OVER THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

THE COMMITTEE THURSDAY APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE, IGNORING FORD'S SUGGESTION FOR A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL PANEL, AND WAS WORKING ON DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED PANEL'S POWERS.

UPI 02-20 10:53 AES

61 MAR 22 1976 *X*

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

File

FBA957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

UEHFB

E RUEHSE #9661 1671350

ZNR UUUUUD

B 151350Z JUN 76

JUN 1 1976

TELETYPE

FM UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE HQS (AD PI)

TO RUEHFB/FBI HQS WASHDC (GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV)

RUEATRS/DIRECTOR ATF

RUEATRS/IRS (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

RUEBWJA/INS (INVESTIGATIONS)

RUEBJGA/U.S. COAST GUARD (INTELLIGENCE STAFF)

RUEVHAD/U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE (INVESTIGATIONS)

RUEADUA/USAC IDC WASHDC CIOP-CP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

RUEBDUA/AFOSI WASHDC

RUEADWD/ODCS PER WASHDC

RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC SY/I/PIB

RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC DSSA

RUEBARE/DIR NAVIN VSERV ALEXANDRIA VA

RUECIAA/DIRNSA (COMMUNITY CONTACTS V-4 GROUP/MR. SUTLIFF)

RUEAIIA/CIA (ATTN: CHIEF CIA OPS CENTER AND LIAISON OFFICER

OPS STAFF)

REC-3

62-103617-16
JUN 22 1976

ZEN/SECRET SERVICE HQS (ID)

INFO ZEN/SECRET SERVICE CNPD

ZEN/SECRET SERVICE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

ZEN/SECRET SERVICE LIAISON DIVISION

BT

UNCLAS CITE USSS 9661 15 JUN 76 0950EDT

58 JUL 9 1976

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	
Dep. A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.	
Adm. Serv.	
Ext. Affairs	
Fin. & Pers.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Mgmt.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

b6
b7C

2

PAGE 2 RUEHSE 9661 UNCLAS

FILE: 630.53

SUBJECT: U.S. SECRET SERVICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE PROTECTION.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO ALL PRIOR TELETYPE RELATIVE TO THE CAPTIONED SUBJECT.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1976, AT 7:00 PM, EDT, THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE DISCONTINUED PROTECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE SENATOR FRANK CHURCH.

BT

#9661

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
 Facsimile
 AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
 Priority
 Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
 SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL
 UNCLAS E F T O
 UNCLAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

Date 2/23/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (175-New) (C)
SUBJECT:

M
b6
b7c

FORMER PRESIDENT JAMES CARTER - VICTIM;
CONGRESSMAN MORRIS UDALL - VICTIM;
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY - VICTIM;
FORMER SENATOR FRANK CHURCH - VICTIM;
FORMER SENATOR GEORGE MC GOVERN - VICTIM
THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER
PERSONS PROTECTED BY THE UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM
with two copies of FD-376.

Information contained in the LHM was telephonically furnished to SA United States Secret Service, Tucson, Arizona at 1:05 PM on 2/13/81. LHM also furnished US Secret Service locally.

b6
b7c

Phoenix indices negative concerning subject

62-103617

NOT RECORDED
30 APR 7 1981

4-ENCLOSURE

22 FEB 26 1981

(2) - Bureau (Encs.)
2 - Phoenix (1-175-New)
(1-66-937)

JAM:slc *located & reviewed 50%*
(4) *cc 2/24/81 2/26/81*
cc 2/26/81 2/27/81
6/4/81 2/27/81 2/28/81
6/4/81 2/27/81 2/28/81

Approved: JJH/L Transmitted _____ Per _____
[Signature]

(Number) (Time)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-103617 - 1981



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
February 23, 1981

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

FORMER PRESIDENT JAMES CARTER - VICTIM;
CONGRESSMAN MORRIS UDALL - VICTIM;
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY - VICTIM;
FORMER SENATOR FRANK CHURCH - VICTIM;
FORMER SENATOR GEORGE MC GOVERN - VICTIM
THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER
PERSONS PROTECTED BY THE UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE

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On February 3, 1981, at 12:55 PM,

[redacted] telephonically contacted the Tucson Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advised that he is a student at the [redacted]
[redacted] He stated that one [redacted]

[redacted] and attired in a three piece suit was presently at the University of Arizona campus mall where he was making a speech. In his oratory, [redacted] stated "Former President Carter, Mo Udall, Ted Kennedy, especially Kennedy, Frank Church, George McGovern, and assorted other liberals should be assassinated in the name of God." With regard to Senator Kennedy, [redacted] was heard to say "...make it three of three...".

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is a self-proclaimed "evangelist" and distributed a brochure on himself which disclosed that he lived at [redacted] and has telephone number [redacted]

[redacted] said that [redacted] appears on campus about once a semester, and he, [redacted] has seen [redacted] on campus off and on for the past five years. He further advised that [redacted] seems to be

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62-103619-

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

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ani-semetic in that [redacted] thinks that non-whites and Jewish people will not go to heaven.

b6 ~
b7C

[redacted] had the impression that [redacted] was leaving Tucson today and possibly was going to Arizona State University at Tempe, Arizona.

[redacted] states that this was the first time he, [redacted] heard [redacted] make threatening remarks. [redacted] stated upon hearing [redacted] make these remarks that he felt that it should be reported.

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[redacted] advised that he has obtained the photo and brochure concerning [redacted]